

50X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1

COUNTRY	USSR (Leningrad Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Site Layout of and Working Conditions at NII 49, Leningrad	DATE DISTR.	11 September 1953 50X1-HUM
		NO. OF PAGES	12 50X1
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT	
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

50X1-HUM

1. [REDACTED]
2. Jutchkov, page 4, and Jutchkoff, page 8, should probably read Zhuchkov. This name has also been reported as Chuskov, Schuchkov, and Shutshkov. For purposes of consistency, it has been decided to use Zhuchkov.
3. Kliyaritsky, page 5, should read Klaritskiy.
4. Grechesky Prospect street, page 6, should read Grecheskiy Prospekt. The spelling correction also applies to the enclosure.
5. Ulianoff, page 9, should read Uliancv.
6. Ulitza, on enclosure, should read Ulitsa.

50X1-HUM

SECRET

STATE	x#	ARMY	x#	NAVY	x#	AIR	x#	FBI		AEC				
-------	----	------	----	------	----	-----	----	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

50X1

SECRET  
SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT 50X1

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. **11 AUG 53**

SUBJECT Site Layout of, and Working Conditions at, NII 49,  
Leningrad

NO. OF PAGES 10

PLACE  
ACQUIRE

NO. OF ENCL. 1  
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE  
ACQUIRE

SUPPLEMENT TO 50X1-HUM  
REPORT NO.

DATE OF

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

General

1. Institute 49 German specialists employed at the Institute, with few exceptions, were rigidly restricted to a limited area of the Institute grounds. German specialists had access only to Points 7, 19, and part of 4, which are described below. details presented are approximations.

50X1-HUM  
50X1-HUM

Plant Layout

2. sketch [see Enclosure (A)] on which the following points are indicated:

50X1-HUM  
50X1-HUM

Point 1 Hedges

These hedges extended along the northern side of Gospitalnaya street.

Point 2 Stone Wall

A 1½ m. high wall, on the top of which was an iron barred fence, which extended across the southern side of the Institute's northern annex. This wall was about 80 m. long, and a gateless entrance was located in the center.

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

-2-

50X1

Point 3 Wall

A four m. high, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide stone wall, which enclosed the entire northern annex of the Institute. Atop this wall was a double row of barbed wire about one m. high. Each side of this wall was about 80 m. in length.

Point 4 Stone Building

A 3-story, quadrangle-shaped building, 30 m. x 20 m., with a flat, slate-covered roof. The courtyard in the middle of the building was about 400 sq. m. There was a very impressive entrance on the southern side of the building, with four tall columns on the facade. Another small entrance on the western side of the building served as the main point of entry for the employees working within the building. There were four or five high windows on each side of this building. Electrical and instrument shops, and the plant director's office were located in this building. On the first floor of the western wing was a canteen used by employees of the Institute, and was the only point into which the Germans had access.

Point 5 Tunnel

A  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide, 3 m. high tunnel which connected buildings Points 7 and 4. This tunnel lay underground at about a depth of 2 m., and was about 6 m. in length. This tunnel, together with the adjoining rooms in both buildings, was used effectively as air raid shelters during the war. Guards (or other security measures) were not employed in the tunnel or the connecting rooms.

Point 6 Building Connection

A  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. high passageway, which connected buildings Points 4 and 7 on the level of the first floor. Neither guards, nor other security measures were employed in this area.

Point 7 Stone Building

An "L"-shaped, three-story building, with a sheet metal roof. The western wing of this building was about 30 m. x 8 m. and the southern wing about 10 m. x 8 m. Machine and small work shops were located on the first floor of the west wing. The second and third floors of this wing housed the offices of the Administrative Department of NII 49. The plant cashier's office, where all petty cash and payrolls were kept, was located on the second floor of the west wing. The south wing first floor housed additional work shops.

50X1-HUM

Until July 1950, the German specialist group occupied the eastern side of the second floor of the south wing of this building. In that month, all the German laboratories and offices were moved to Point 19. The western side of this floor, was occupied by the Soviet parallel group until July 1950, at which time they were moved to Point 4. The third floor of this building contained several laboratories

SECRET

SECRET

-3-

50X1-HUM

and offices of a department [redacted] of NII 49. This building had five entrances, and they were located as follows: at the southern side of the south wing, an entrance which was not in use; at the eastern side of the west wing (considered the main entrance to the building); at the north side of the south wing, generally not in use; at the west side of the west wing, just over the tunnel, Point 5; and beneath the building connection, Point 6. There were no guards at any of the above described points of entry, nor were other security precautions observed.

#### Point 8 Stone Building

An L-shaped, single-story building, with a flat sheet metal roof. The north wing of this building was about 10 m. x 6 m., and the east wing was about 15 m. x 6 m. The building was windowless, and housed the Institute's garages. There was enough room to garage approximately six large passenger cars.

#### Point 9 Guard House

A single-story, stone constructed house, about 12 m. x 6 m. The house was occupied by a unit of the plant police. All Soviet personnel employed in the Institute were required to enter and leave the Institute's grounds through an entrance in the south end of this building. In October 1952, this procedure was changed, and Gospitalnaya street was closed off. A wall, Point 12, was set up at both ends of the street, and the main entrance for personnel and vehicles was placed at Point 14. This building was then converted to an office through which visitors to the Institute had to process.

#### Point 10 Shed

A 15 m. x 7 m. wooden shed where the Institute stored its lumber.

#### Point 11 Fence

A 2½ m. wooden fence which bordered the shed, Point 10, on the east. The fence was an inverted "L" shape, in the southern end of which was a 3 m. wide wooden gate.

#### Point 12 Stone Wall

A 1½ m. high stone wall, about ½ m. thick, on the top of which were iron bars about 2½ m. high. This wall was built in October 1952, when Gospitalnaya street was closed off. At the eastern end of the street, at Point 14, was a double iron gate, where two armed plant policemen were stationed. The western end of this street was guarded in a like manner, but by only one plant police-woman. The western gate of the street served as an entry point for vehicular traffic only. After October 1952, all personnel were required to use the entrance at Point 14.

SECRET

SECRET

-4-

50X1

Point 13 Park

A small park which bordered the Institute on the east, and which contained some sort of military installation of a smaller size. Soviet Army officers were seen entering and leaving the grounds of this park very often.

Point 14 Guard Houses

Two 3 m. x 2 m. stone guard houses. In both an armed plant policeman was on duty. These policemen checked the passes of Soviet personnel entering or leaving the Institute grounds. (The German specialists were driven to and from work in a truck which entered the Institute area through the gate at the western end of Gospitalnaya street.)

Point 15 Shed

A 6 m. x 5 m. sheet metal covered shed where some sort of testing, or experimenting with sheet steel and other metals was carried on. The building was normally unoccupied, presumably in use only when specific experiments had to be carried on.

50X1-HUM

Point 16 Wooden Building

A single-story building, 10 m. x 6 m. It was used mainly as a storage room for rugs, curtains, etc. In the eastern part of this building was a small paint shop and small machine storage room.

Point 17 Stone Building

A three-story building about 30 m. x 10 m. This building was in the process of reconstruction and renovation, and was to be completed as an annex to the building, Point 18. The Soviet personnel department chief, JUTCHKOV, and his staff occupied the second floor of this building. Before 1953, the building was used as living quarters for several Soviet members of the Institute. The first floor of this building was used as a guard house relief quarters. From this floor the plant police dispatched their guards and sentries to their posts within the Institute area. There were two entrances to the building: one on the northern side, facing Gospitalnaya street, and one on the southern side, facing the inside of the Institute grounds. The first floor windows of the building were barred, and at the southern entrance, an unarmed plant policeman was posted.

Point 18 Building

50X1-HUM

A large, "L"-shaped building undergoing extensive construction. The eastern wing was to be about 30 m. x 15 m., and the northern wing about 30 m. x 12 m. The entire area of this building was enclosed by a temporary fence through which it was occasionally possible to observe the construction.

SECRET

SECRET

-5-

50X1

going on. [ ] three stories had been constructed, and it appeared that there were to be more.

50X1-HUM

Point 19 Stone Building

A 50 m. x 9 m., two-story building with a flat roof. In the southern end of this building, on the ground floor, was a small switch room where the electrical power of the Institute was controlled. Next to this switch room was a small repair garage which could accommodate about five passenger vehicles. There was a vehicle entrance located on the eastern side of the building, approximately 10 m. north of the end of the building. In the northern end of the ground floor was a carpentry shop which employed 10-15 Soviet workers. The building's entrances were located on the eastern side of the building, and were used by all personnel employed therein. The entire German contingent moved to this building in July 1950 from building, Point 7, and were assigned office and laboratory space on the second floor of building, Point 19. In addition to the above, there were several Soviet offices on this floor, including the office of the Soviet chief of the German group, KLIYARITSKY.

Point 20 Stone Building

A single-story, flat-roofed building, about 30 m. x 15 m. The southern end of this building, housed a machine maintenance and repair shop employing about twenty Soviet workers. The northern end of the building housed a sheet metal workshop. There was an eastern and a western entrance to the building. A large sheet metal ventilator air duct was built on to the eastern end of this building.

Point 21 Stone Building

A single-story building with a flat roof, about 15 m. x 15 m., which housed the Institute's light metal casting shop. The building had an entrance on its northern side.

Point 22 Building

An "L"-shaped, two-story building, with a flat roof. The northern wing was about 12 m. x 8 m., and the east wing about 10 m. x 7 m. A precision mechanics shop and a small parts assembly hall were located on the first floor of the north wing. [ ]

50X1-HUM

The eastern wing of this building housed the Institute's dispensary. There were two entrances to the building: one on the west side of the north wing, and one on the west side of the east wing.

Point 23 Lawn

A 15 m. x 4 m. grass lawn, with several trees.

Point 24 Shed

A 15 m. x 3 m. wooden shed in which lumber was stored.

SECRET

SECRET

-6-

50X1

A special electrical stove, used for the drying of freshly cut lumber, was installed in this shed.

Point 25 Lot

A 15 m. x 4 m. lot used for the storage of used metal drums and other metal containers.

Point 26 Gate

A large wooden double-gate which apparently was used for vehicular traffic near building, Point 18. A guard was always stationed here.

Point 27 Storage Lot

A 50 m. x 2 m. lot, used for the storage of sheet metal, and other materials such as pipes, large bolts etc. This space was used by the section responsible for the maintenance of the Institute.

Point 28 Stone Building

A two-story building with a flat roof, about 60 m. x 15 m. A galvanization and heavy equipment machine shop were located on the first floor of this building. It was possible to see large lathes, cutting, and stamping machines through the windows of this building. A very conspicuous sheet metal ventilator air duct was built onto the northern side of the building, about 10 m. west of the gate, Point 26.

50X1-HUM

Point 29 Wooden Shed

A wooden 18 m. x 15 m. shed, used for the storage of lumber and metal stock.

Point 30 Wooden Gate

A 3½ m. high, 4 m. wide, double-gate used for vehicular traffic. The gate faced Grechesky Prospect street. An armed plant guard was always stationed here.

Point 31 Stone Building

A small, single-story, 'L'-shaped building about 6 m. x 6 m., which housed a welding shop.

Point 32 Stone Wall

A 4 m. high, ½ m. wide, stone wall, with a double row of barbed wire strung up on the top. The wall surrounded the entire southern area of Institute 49.

Utilities

3. The Institute was centrally heated with steam produced in a plant outside of the area of the Institute. There was always sufficient heat during the winter months, and no break-down of the heating system

SECRET

SECRET

-7-

50X1

50X1-HUM

was ever encountered. The Institute was supplied with a 220 AC, 50 cycle, electrical system for its power units, and 126 V for its lighting facilities. [ ] the power plant was located, [ ] somewhere in the southern part of Leningrad.

The telephone system was also quite adequate, telephones being installed in every larger office. By dialing directly, one could obtain any number within the Institute. All calls outside of the plant, had to be dialed by the switch board operator. The telephone central was located somewhere in building, Point 7, above.

#### Expansion

4. When the German specialists first came to Institute 49, there were approximately 1000 Soviet workers employed there. When [ ] repatriated in February 1953, there were approximately 2000 Soviet employees. Much expansion and reconstruction was going on, and at a rather rapid pace. [ ] Germans were closely restricted to [ ] respective shops, it was very evident that the Soviets had plans for this Institute after the Germans had gone. 50X1-HUM

#### Working Hours

5. The working hours at NII 49 were quite agreeable to the German specialists. The Soviets arranged [ ] working hours in such a manner so as to correspond to the system to which [ ] accustomed in Germany. There was one eight hour shift, five days per week, from 0900 to 1800 hours, and Saturdays from 0900 to 1500 hours. An hour lunch period was allotted. This pattern was also followed by the Soviet office workers, but they worked full day on Saturday. The shops and laborers worked from 0800 to 1700 hours, six days per week. Their lunch period was one hour. The noon meal was eaten in the canteen located on the first floor of the building, Point 4. 50X1-HUM

#### Salaries

6. The Germans worked on straight salaries, ranging between 2500 to 5000 rubles monthly. In relation to the standard of living, this was a high salary, earned by the "upper 400" in the Soviet society. The Soviet monthly salaries ranged from about 350 rubles, which were practically starvation wages, to about 5000 rubles, earned by personnel such as the director of the Institute. The Soviet engineers who worked in the same capacity as the Germans did not earn as much as their colleagues; however, for the amount of work they performed they should have earned even less.
7. The Soviet system of "premiums" was practiced here in NII 49. On many occasions Soviet Ministries or high governmental departments issued monetary prizes for work performed over and above the normal quotas or standards. These monetary prizes were divided among the workers who had participated in the particular project, and the resulting high morale among these Soviet workers could be sensed in every phase of the work performed. This incentive system seemed to work quite well, and was received with great enthusiasm. The low-salaried worker, of course, received a very small percentage of the premium money.

SECRET



SECRET

-8-

50X1

50X1-HUM

Security Measures

8.

Until 1 May 1948, all the Germans working at NII 49 (and their relatives) carried an alien identification document, but it was used merely for individual documentation when traveling in and around Leningrad. The Germans working at the Institute were driven to and from work, and were not required to have any identification documents.

9. All Soviet personnel were required to have an official identification document, which was issued by the personnel department and signed by its Soviet chief, JUTCHKOFF. [redacted] Germans were not obligated to have such papers. [redacted]

The pass which the Soviets carried was about 160 cm. x 50 cm., was folded in the middle, and was made of soft, light blue linen cardboard. There was nothing printed on the cover, but on the inside left was the name of the bearer written in longhand, the signature of JUTCHKOFF, a stamp or stamps which designated the departments into which the bearer had permission to enter, and a serial number of the pass. A photograph of the bearer was posted onto the inner right page; the official stamp of NII 49 covered half the photograph. [redacted] the pass was identical for all Soviet personnel in the Institute except for the different stamps which designated the particular department in which the bearer worked. 50X1-HUM

10. Until late autumn of 1952 all Soviet employees of the Institute were required to turn in their passes to the guard house through which they entered and left the Institute, Point 9, above. When in October of 1952, a new point of entry to the plant was established (Point 14), the Soviet employees were allowed to retain these passes on their persons at all times.
11. The Soviet plant pass was not subject to re-issue, unless the bearer lost it. This loss resulted in a heavy fine of about 100 rubles, a thorough reprimand by the personnel chief, and the issuance of a new document. 50X1-HUM  
The pass described above, is the only identification that the employees of NII 49 had; no tags, buttons, or like objects were worn or carried by these individuals.
12. The German specialists at NII 49 were authorized entry only into the technical library and the canteen. When it was necessary to go to these places, the Germans did so with a Soviet interpreter who worked in the German laboratories. The Germans were not restricted from moving from one German laboratory or office to another.
13. After October 1952 the guard house, formerly used as an entrance point to the Institute, was converted to a visitor's bureau, where all visiting officials were required to obtain a special pass in order to enter the Institute grounds. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] there were no visitors in the German department other than the regular employees of the Institute itself.
14. The Soviets were not allowed to enter the Institute grounds carrying packages or briefcases. The Soviets checked such articles at the

SECRET

SECRET

-9-

50X1

guard house, and picked them up at the end of the working day. However, the Germans were never required to check briefcases or packages which they brought with them or carried out. This practice resulted in the occasional "liberation" by some of the German specialists of items such as light bulbs, wire, all sorts of pipes, and much stationary. The Germans were never searched, and no spot checks of any kind were ever performed. This situation was entirely reversed in the case of Soviet employees.

15. Institute 49 had a fine plant police force which was comprised of both men and women between the ages of 20 and 60. Approximately 80 per cent of this force were women. There did not seem to be any particular discrimination against females; as a matter of fact, they seemed to occupy the more important and authoritative positions on the force. No distinction in age was made insofar as particular guard posts were concerned; young and old alike, performed the same duties.
16. No general rule regarding the arming of the guards seemed to prevail at the Institute. Guards were sometimes armed with both pistols and carbines, and other times with but one of these weapons. Plant police stationed within buildings were all armed with sidearms. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
17. Their uniforms were navy blue in color, without insignia of any kind, and were cut to standard Soviet Army patterns. Policewomen wore skirts. In the winter both sexes wore standard Soviet Army OD-colored greatcoats. 50X1-HUM
18. ULIANOFF was chief of the plant police force. [redacted] he was directly responsible to the MGB section of the Institute. [redacted] no one knew the name of the individual who was chief of this (MGB) section. 50X1-HUM
19. During the daytime the plant police were usually on four-hour shifts, during the night on two-hour shifts. [redacted] The police force of Institute 49 did not utilize watch dogs. 50X1-HUM
20. There were no floodlights or other supplementary lighting installations in or around the Institute's grounds. The only illumination was that furnished by the electric street lamps located along the adjoining 50X1-HUM streets. The Soviets spoke of an air raid siren being located in the yard of the southern section of the Institute. [redacted]
21. [redacted] There were several metal filing cabinets located in a safe room in the German Design offices, where most [redacted] paper work was stored at the end of the working day. The cabinets were locked, and the key remained in the possession 50X1-HUM "Moosia", a Soviet female secretary. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
22. An individual's daily paper work, before being filed into the metal cabinets, was given a registry number, with the prefix "PT" (Russian letters "PT"). [redacted] In 50X1-HUM locking the filing cabinets, the Soviet secretary also sealed them with a piece of string and red sealing wax.
23. Other documents, generally German specialists' technical reports which the Soviets evidently considered having a higher security classification,

SECRET

50X1-HUM

SECRET

-10-

50X1-HUM

were kept in a separate file somewhere outside of the German Department. [redacted] these documents were stored in the "Archive Department" of the Institute [redacted]

[redacted] At the end of the working day, "Moosia" assigned a registry number to these papers, and took them to the "Archive Department", from which she returned them the next day.

50X1-HUM

24. [redacted] it was obvious that a rigid control over all paper work originating in the German Department was maintained.

50X1-HUM

25. Incidentally, the Soviet secretary also sealed, with string and wax, the main door leading to the German specialists' laboratories and offices.

50X1-HUM

#### Political Indoctrination

50X1-HUM

26. When [redacted] German specialists were "recruited" for work in the USSR, it was apparently of no consequence what [redacted] political beliefs and convictions were. [redacted] the Germans were deported on the basis of their technical skills only, and no consideration was given as to their former political backgrounds. Furthermore, the Soviets made no attempts to in any way coerce the Germans to accept Communistic beliefs or principles.

50X1-HUM

27. When [redacted] repatriated to Germany [redacted] not required to sign any statement or document which would prohibit [redacted] disclosing [redacted] activities in the USSR. [redacted] there was no evidence of Communist Party members attempting to exert pressure in the overall policies of the Institute.

50X1-HUM

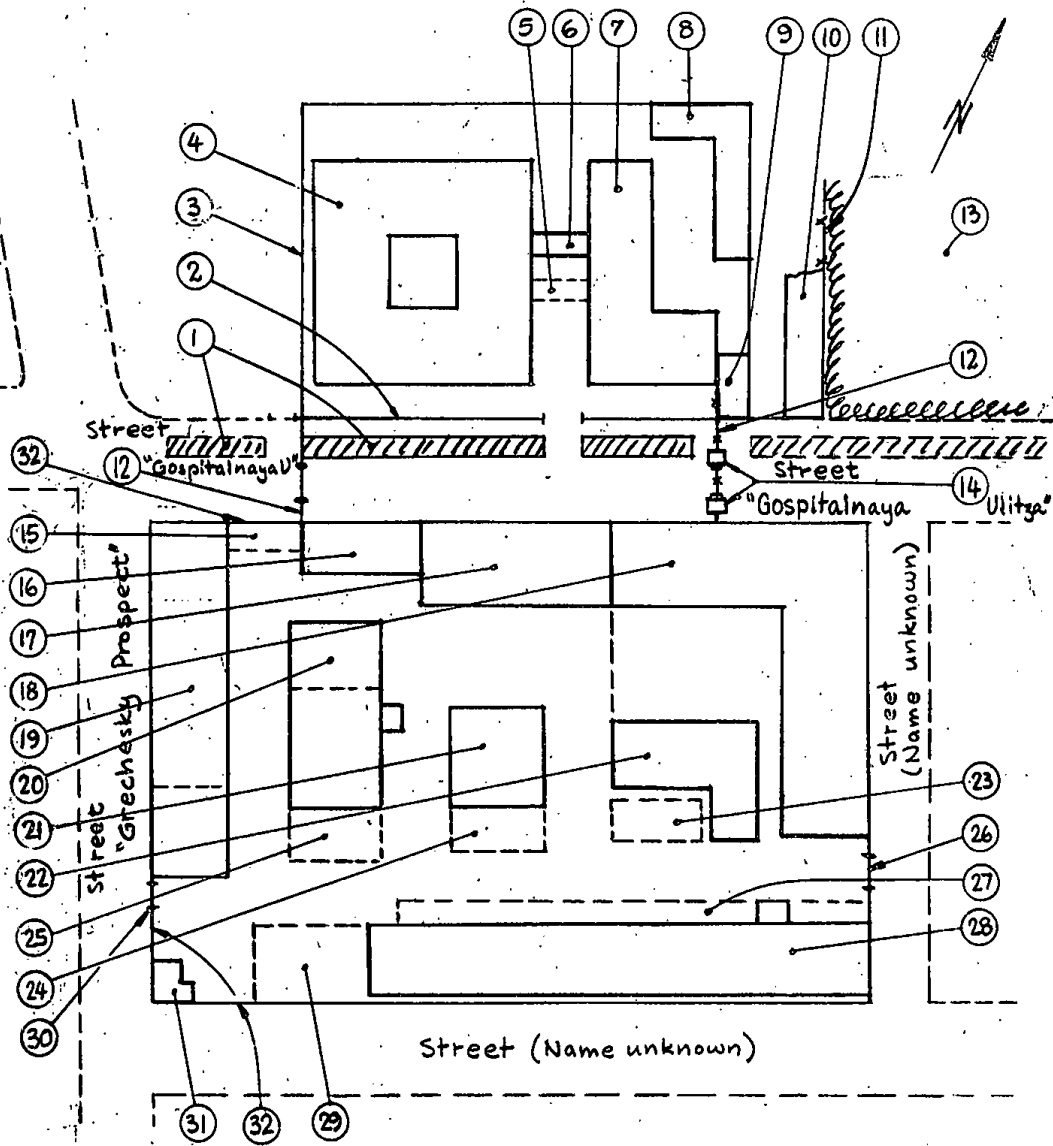
ENCLOSURE (A) [redacted] Sketch of NII 49, Leningrad, USSR

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

SECRET



sketch of NII 49 - LENINGRAD - USSR 50X1-HUM

Enclosure (A)

SECRET

50X1